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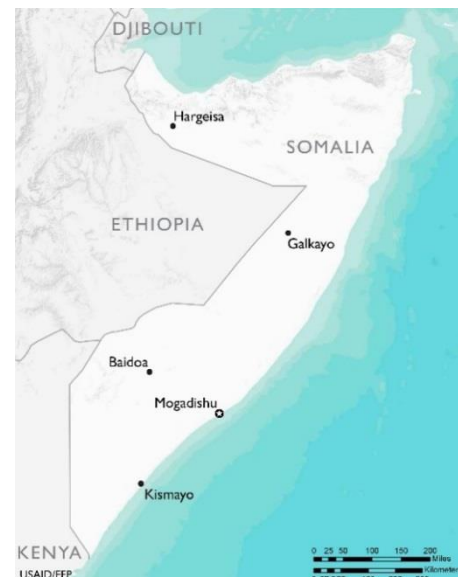
FOOD ASSISTANCE FACT SHEET

SOMALIA

Updated July 13, 2018

SITUATION

- While food security has improved significantly in many areas of Somalia that were worst affected by drought in 2017, sustained humanitarian assistance remains critical for the most vulnerable populations, particularly internally displaced persons and poor pastoralists in northwestern Somalia. Similarly, while the prevalence of malnutrition is likely lower than in July 2017, poor food availability and limited access to health services is likely driving global acute malnutrition levels above 15 percent in some areas.
- Due to seasonal rainfall and large-scale humanitarian assistance, the estimated number of people requiring emergency food assistance has decreased slightly from 2.7 million to 2.5 million people, reports the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). Heavy rainfall has supported overall pasture regeneration and will likely lead to increased cereal harvests in rainfed agricultural areas. However, flooding in riverine areas and the resultant damage will likely lead to a poor July harvest, contributing to an overall average national harvest.
- Through the end of 2018, many pastoralist households in central and southern Somalia will improve to Stressed (IPC 2) levels of food insecurity, as livestock births will increase milk availability and livestock sales will allow households to purchase cereals and repay debts incurred during drought. Food consumption for households in southern riverine areas will improve as September harvests increase access to food and income from labor. Northern pastoral areas are of greatest concern, where some households will face Crisis (IPC 3) and Emergency (IPC 4) outcomes in the absence of assistance due to extremely low livestock holdings and very few livestock births expected from October to January.



*The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal (IPC 1) to Famine (IPC 5).

RESPONSE

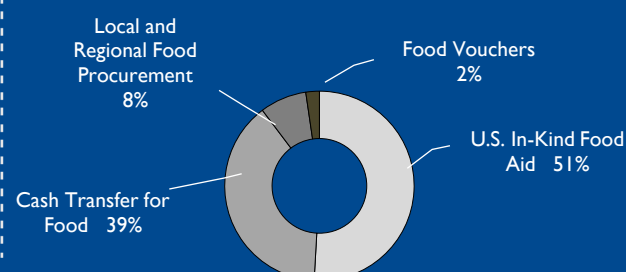
- USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) targets food-insecure Somali households and internally displaced populations countrywide with emergency food and nutrition assistance. FFP partners with the UN World Food Program (WFP), other public international organizations and non-governmental organizations on relief, nutrition, livelihoods and resilience-oriented activities. These activities include in-kind food and nutrition assistance as well as cash- and market-based interventions, such as unconditional cash transfers, cash-for-work activities, food vouchers and vocational training.
- In Fiscal Year 2018, FFP is providing funding to WFP to procure nutrition commodities for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children and pregnant and lactating women. Through the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), FFP also provides in-kind ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) for treatment of severe acute malnutrition.

FOOD FOR PEACE CONTRIBUTIONS

Total Contributions per Fiscal Year

	U.S. Dollars	Metric Tons*
FY 2018	\$148.7 million	58,234 MT
FY 2017	\$259.1 million	59,043 MT
FY 2016	\$78.3 million	19,990 MT

FY 2018 by Types of Aid



*Metric tonnage does not reflect funding for vouchers or cash transfers.